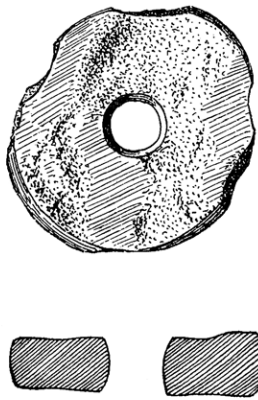


ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

A STONE SPINDLE WHORL FROM BARBON.

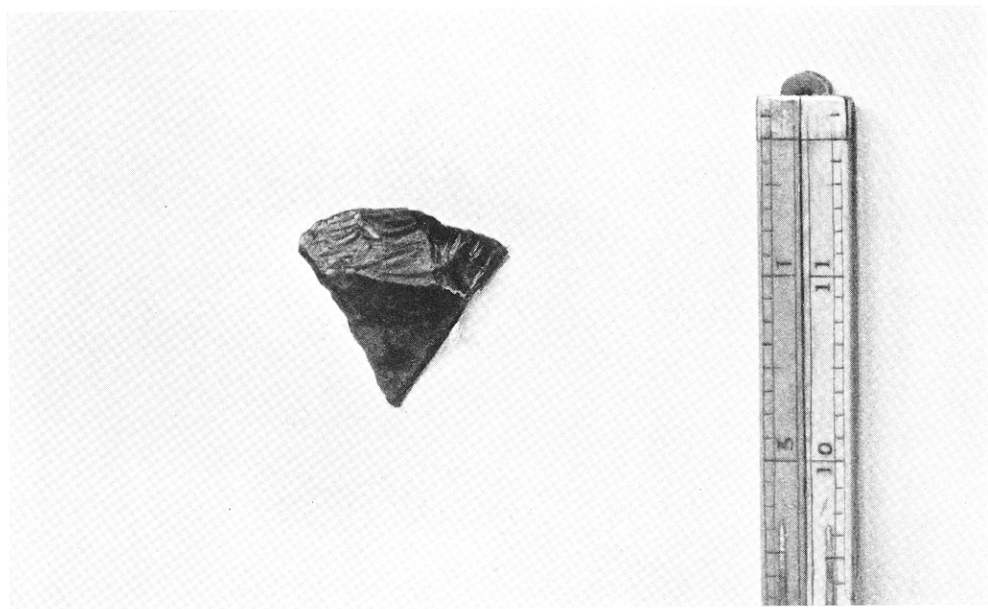
Miss Cummings, of Fell View, Barbon, lent this object for exhibition at the September meeting, 1937. It is a stone disk, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. It has been chipped roughly circular and then ground so as to make it more nearly circular; one face also (shown in the drawing) has been ground so as to remove the major irregularities. The hole, which has been drilled from both sides and is somewhat hour-glass shaped, is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter at the centre and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at either end.



Stone Spindle-Whorl from Barbon ($\frac{1}{4}$).

It was found in August, 1937 by a sister of Mr. John Foster, of Barbon, on the corner piece of grass-land at the junction of the Barbon-Dent road with the Fell Terrace road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.S.E. of Barbon church and about 200 yards S. of the Barbon Beck, 500 ft. above sea-level. It was lying on the grass. It is now in possession of Mr. Foster, who showed it to Miss Cummings and allowed her to lend it to the writer.

In shape it closely resembles the common Romano-British spindle-whorls made of potsherds and sometimes of other



To face p. 311.

Petit tranchet derivative C. 1.

materials. It is quite unlike the plumper whorls of the Bronze Age figured for example by Dr. Curwen and Mr. Holleyman in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1935, p. 33. There are spindle-whorls shaped like the Barbon example, of chalk and other stones, derived from Romano-British sites, in the Devizes museum; and I think it can be said with tolerable certainty that this belongs to that period and has been dropped by some woman belonging to one of the "British Settlements" of which there are several in that district.

R.G.C.

WEST CUMBERLAND PREHISTORY.

A PETIT TRANCHET DERIVATIVE FROM ESKMEALS SANDHILLS.

In July of 1936 Miss Markham of Eskmeals House (who gave invaluable help to the work of Prehistoric research on the Sandhill Sites of West Cumberland), brought a flint artifact she had found in a hollow of the sandhills near the estuary of the Esk south-west of Ravenglass, to show Dr. Spence during the excavation at Mecklin Park tumulus. He then suggested that the artifact was a *petit tranchet* derivative, and desired me to obtain the opinion of Mr. Christopher Hawkes of the British Museum upon this and other artifacts found by Miss Markham. This was done, and Mr. Hawkes, while giving the opinion that the special flint was a *petit tranchet* derivative, made the suggestion that it should be submitted to Dr. Grahame Clark of Cambridge for further authoritative examination and report, drawing my attention to a paper dealing with Derivative Forms of The Petit Tranchet in Britain published by Dr. Clark in Vol. 91 (1934) of the *Archaeological Journal*. Dr. Clark wrote as follows: "The flint is undoubtedly an example of a *petit tranchet* derivative (form C.1.). Please turn up the *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute* for 1934, pp. 32ff. for a full account of these objects and their chronology. They have always been found in contexts dating at earliest from the period of the Peterborough-Beaker overlap, but they continued in use well into the Bronze Age."

The artifact is of sub-triangular form, with the sharp edge a very little longer than the blunted edges. It is $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. across the sharp edge, the blunted sides being 1 in. The thickness in centre is $\frac{1}{8}$ in. It is a flake of dark grey unpatinated flint, its primary edge still sharp, its right side steeply vertically worked, its left side delicately worked to a sloping edge. It is as far as I can discover the first *petit tranchet* derivative transverse arrowhead to be recorded for Cumberland, Westmorland or Lancashire North of the Sands.

Photographs of the stone artifacts with hollows ground at each side found by Miss Markham at the Sandhill Site which I have termed "hand-hammers" were also submitted to Dr. Grahame Clark whose observation is as follows: "The two stones of which you send photographs are termed "pebbles with countersunk hollows." Originally perhaps they were an earlier form of the type with hour-glass perforation, but undoubtedly the more primitive type survived alongside the more advanced form. It is of course possible that in making the hour-glass type the countersunk form was made as a preliminary (embryonic) stage. In this case such stones as your No. 1 (the sledge-hammer shaped pebble) might be an unfinished example. On the other hand this seems hardly possible in the case of No. 2 (flat and assymmetrical pebble) which is assymmetrical and would hardly have been perforated."

I have to offer very warm thanks to Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A., of the British Museum, Dr. Grahame Clark, F.S.A., of the Prehistoric Society, Cambridge, and Dr. J. E. Spence, of our own Committee of Prehistory for the valuable help given in placing this interesting object in its proper class amongst flint artifacts; also to the Misses Markham of Eskmeals House, for their untiring work in the sandhills as well as for allowing me to publish their finds and for their never failing kindly hospitality and interest.

M. C. FAIR.

FLINT KNIFE.

Found 1937 amongst material from a bog near Seascale by Mr. George Richmond, of Seascale. O.S. 6-inch to 1 mile. Cumberland Sheet 78, S.W. $\frac{3}{8}$ mile east of Black How Farm.

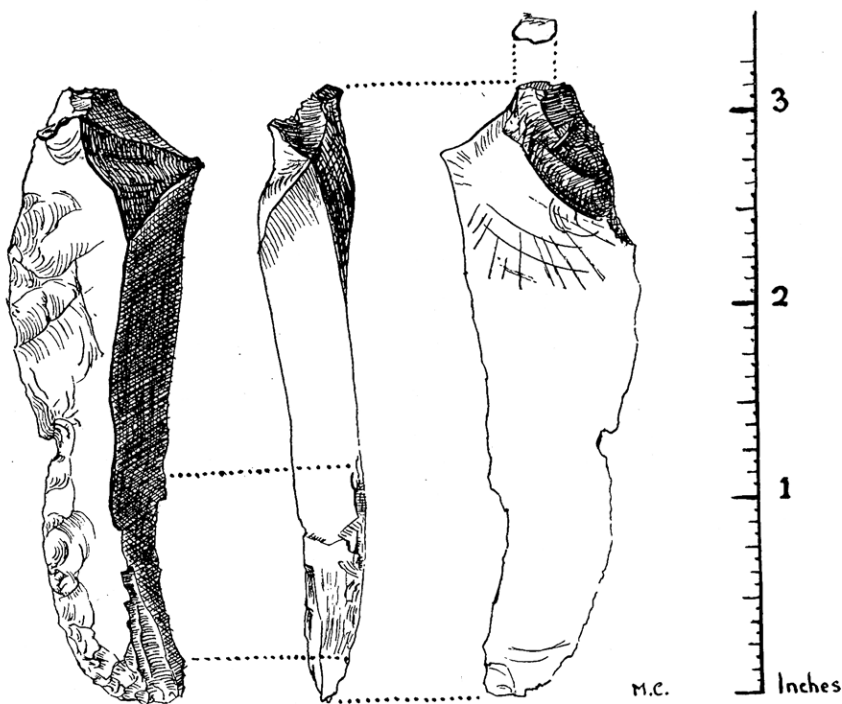
Mr. Reginald Smith says: "The large flint is exceptional, but *feels* like Bronze Age. It can only be described as a double side-scraper or spokeshave."

Mr. T. D. Kendrick says: "The large knife is a fine specimen and I congratulate you upon its discovery. I think it would be called Early Bronze Age if found in the southern or eastern counties."

Dr. J. G. D. Clark (Cambridge) says: "The Seascale flint might in my opinion date from the Early or Middle Bronze Age (possibly even later). The shallow secondary flaking by pressure recalls that found on plano-convex knives which have commonly been found buried with food-vessels (see *Ant. Journal*, XII, 158). I have not seen anything quite like this flint. I am not sure that the slight concavities on either edge were functional. One really

wants to see such a piece with its handle. The site is clearly one which should be watched."

The site has been an extensive bog, very deep peat in places, now skinned over with turf beneath which soft miry peat still lies, too deep for bottom to be felt with 10' sounding-rod, east of it a



Seascale Flint Knife.

Drawn by the Hon. Marjorie Cross.

reedy pool where peat has been dug, now a marsh. In places the bog shallows out to a margin of sand upon clay and gravel. Mr. F. E. Burnett, of Seascale, our member, and Mr. George Richmond are keeping a careful look-out for any further finds on this site.

The accompanying drawing of this knife was kindly supplied by our member the Hon. Marjorie Cross.

M. C. FAIR.